

Wearables at Work: Preferences from an Employee's Perspective



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Introduction

- **Health promotion** effective to **decrease** absenteeism.
- **Self-tracking** via wearables **promising** approach: a first step towards **self-management**.
- **Wishes and needs** from employees unknown → **Important to inform future design** and improve usage of wearables in future interventions.

Objective: To obtain a preliminary impression of the needs on the use of wearable technology for workplace health promotion

Methods

Employees from the University of Twente were invited to **try a wearable** during lunch walks around the campus. **After the walk**, 76 employees with a mean age of 40 years (SD ±11.7) **filled in a survey** concerning their needs. **Analysis** were of **descriptive** nature.



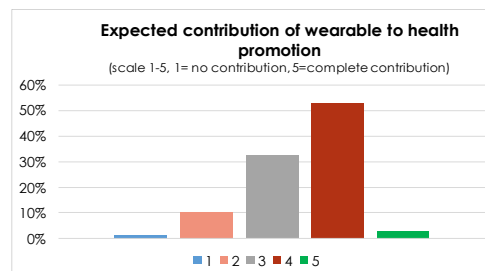
Misfit Shine wearables.
Source: Jellien Tigelaar (UT News)

Results

Positive aspects	Negative aspects
Wearables in general	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insights in own lifestyle pattern • Pleasant design of the Misfit Shine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor visualisation of the data • Unpleasant to wear • Need for observing more than just steps
Wearables at work	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health of employees • Awareness about health behaviour at work • Increase fellowship by supporting each other • Engagement of employer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy issues due to collection of personal data • Feeling of being check-up on (by employer) • An extra task for the employee • Obligation of use

Access to self-tracking data	No access to self-tracking data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only employee • Physicians other health care professionals • Researchers • Others but only when access is provided by employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers and supervisors

Needs wearable use	%
Preferred method for monitoring	
A smartphone application	33
Sensors in smartphone	40
Wearable for continuous monitoring	37
Wearable for interval monitoring	15
Other	7
Obstructions daily monitoring	
Keeping track of additional data	53
Uncomfortable	34
Unattractive design	23
Continuous wearing	51
Open to long-term wearable use	59
Usage of private smartphone	64



Discussion

Most employees see potential: obtain insights into lifestyle pattern

Recommendations

- **Diminish the burden of wearing:** use smartphone sensors for self-tracking [1,2] or fit sensors into everyday jewelry/clothing
- **Visualization** should be appealing [1] and understandable [2]
- Employee is manager of own data to reduce **privacy issues**

Results will be used in further research into the development of a workplace stress management intervention combining self-tracking and eCoaching (project "Quantified Self @Work").



Lunch Walks at the University of Twente.
Source: Jellien Tigelaar (UT News)

References

1. Lentferink A, Oldenhuis H, De Groot M, Polstra L, Velthuisen H, Van Gemert-Pijnen L. Key Components in eHealth Interventions Combining Self-Tracking and Persuasive eCoaching to Promote a Healthier Lifestyle: a Scoping Review. *Submitted to: Journal of Medical Information Research*.
2. Patel MS, Asch DA, Volpp KG. Wearable devices as facilitators, not drivers, of health behavior change. *Jama*. 2015;313(5):459-460. re